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16 *Attorneys for Defendants*

17 Cox Communications, Inc.; CoxCom, LLC; and Cox
Communications California LLC

18 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

19 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN DIVISION

20 ENTROPIC COMMUNICATIONS, LLC,

Case No. 2:23-cv-010473-JWH-KES

21 Plaintiff,

RELATED CASE:

Case No. 2:23-cv-1047-JWH-KES

22 v.
23 COX COMMUNICATIONS, INC.;
COXCOM, LLC; and COX
24 COMMUNICATIONS CALIFORNIA,
LLC,

25 **COX COMMUNICATIONS, INC.,
COXCOM, LLC, AND COX
COMMUNICATIONS
CALIFORNIA, LLC'S FIRST
AMENDED ANSWER AND
DEFENSES TO COMPLAINT
AND FIRST AMENDED
COUNTERCLAIMS**

26 Defendants.

27
28 COX'S DEFENDANTS AMENDED ANSWER, AND DEFENSES AND COUNTERCLAIMS TO
COMPLAINT AND FIRST AMENDED COUNTERCLAIMS
CASE NO. 2:23-CV-010437-JWH-KES

1 **UNREDACTED VERSION OF DOCUMENT SOUGHT TO BE SEALED**
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COX'S DEFENDANTS AMENDED ANSWER, AND DEFENSES AND COUNTERCLAIMS TO
COMPLAINT AND FIRST AMENDED COUNTERCLAIMS
CASE NO. 2:23-CV-010437-JWH-KES

1 COX COMMUNICATIONS, INC.,
2 COXCOM, LLC, AND COX
3 COMMUNICATIONS CALIFORNIA,
4 LLC,

5 Counter-Claimants,

6 v.

7 ENTROPIC COMMUNICATIONS,
8 LLC; MAXLINEAR
9 COMMUNICATIONS LLC; AND
10 MAXLINEAR, INC.

11 Counter-Defendants.

1 Defendants Cox Communications, Inc., CoxCom, LLC, and Cox
2 Communications California, LLC (collectively “Cox”) answer Plaintiff Entropic
3 Communications, LLC’s (“Entropic” or “Plaintiff”) Complaint for Patent
4 Infringement (“Complaint”) as follows:

5 1. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
6 the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 1, and therefore denies them.

7 2. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
8 the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 2, and therefore denies them.

9 3. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
10 the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 3, and therefore denies them.

11 4. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
12 the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 4, and therefore denies them.

13 5. Cox admits that Plaintiff has filed a civil action against Cox purporting
14 to assert claims for infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,295,518 (the “‘518 Patent”),
15 7,594,249 (the “‘249 Patent”), 7,889,759 (the “‘759 Patent”), 8,085,802 (the “‘802
16 Patent”), 9,838,213 (the “‘213 Patent”), 10,432,422 (the “‘422 Patent”), 8,631,450
17 (the “‘450 Patent”), 8,621,539 (the “‘539 Patent”), 8,320,566 (the “‘0,566 Patent”),
18 10,257,566 (the “‘7,566 Patent”), 8,228,910 (the “‘910 Patent”), 8,363,681 (the “‘681
19 Patent”) (collectively, “the Asserted Patents”). Cox denies that Plaintiff’s claims have
20 merit and denies that it has infringed any valid claim of any Asserted Patent. Cox
21 denies the remainder of the allegations of Paragraph 5.

22 **THE PARTIES¹**

23 6. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
24 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 6, and therefore denies them.

25 7. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
26 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 7, and therefore denies them.

27 ¹ For ease of reference, the headings from Entropic’s Complaint are used herein. Such use
28 is for convenience, and does not indicate that Cox admits or agrees with any text of any
heading re-used herein.

1 8. Cox admits that Cox Communications, Inc. (“Cox Communications”) is
2 a privately-owned subsidiary of Cox Enterprises Inc. and is a Delaware Corporation
3 with a principal place of business at 6205 Peachtree Dunwoody Road, Atlanta,
4 Georgia 30328.

5 9. Cox admits that CoxCom, LLC (“CoxCom”) is a subsidiary of Cox
6 Communications, Inc., and is incorporated in Delaware, with a principal place of
7 business at 6205 Peachtree Dunwoody Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30328.

8 10. Cox admits that Cox Communications has as its registered agent in
9 Delaware, Corporation Service Company 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington,
10 Delaware 19808.

11 11. Cox admits that CoxCom is a subsidiary of Cox Communications, and
12 incorporated in Delaware, with a principal place of business at 6205 Peachtree
13 Dunwoody Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30328.

14 12. Cox admits that CoxCom has as its registered agent in California,
15 Corporation Service Company d/b/a CSC - Lawyers Incorporating Service Company,
16 located at 2710 Gateway Oaks Dr., Suite 150N, Sacramento, California 95833.

17 13. Cox admits that Cox Communications California, LLC (“Cox
18 California”) is a Delaware limited liability company, with a regular and established
19 place of business at 6205 Peachtree Dunwoody Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30328.

20 14. Cox admits that Cox California has as its registered agent in California,
21 Corporation Service Company d/b/a CSC - Lawyers Incorporating Service Company,
22 located at 2710 Gateway Oaks Dr., Suite 150N, Sacramento, California 95833.

23 15. Cox admits that Paragraph 15 purports to quote a document, which
24 speaks for itself and is the best evidence of its contents. Cox denies the remaining
25 allegations of Paragraph 15.

26 16. Cox denies the allegations of Paragraph 16.
27
28

1 17. Cox admits that the website of Cox Enterprises, Inc. speaks for itself and
2 is the best evidence as to its contents. Cox denies the remaining allegations of
3 Paragraph 17.

4 18. Cox denies the allegations of Paragraph 18.

5 19. “Manager/member” is undefined and so to the extent that Cox
6 understands the allegations in Paragraph 19, Cox admits that CoxCom is a subsidiary
7 of Cox Communications. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form
8 a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 19, and therefore
9 denies the remaining allegations.

10 20. “Complete control” is undefined and so to the extent that Cox
11 understands the allegations in Paragraph 20, Cox admits that CoxCom is a subsidiary
12 of Cox Communications. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form
13 a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 20, and therefore
14 denies the remaining allegations.

15 21. “Manager/member” is undefined and so to the extent that Cox
16 understands the allegations in Paragraph 21, Cox admits that Cox California is a
17 subsidiary of CoxCom. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a
18 belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 21, and therefore denies
19 the remaining allegations.

20 22. Cox admits that Cox California provides cable services in at least
21 California. Cox denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 22.

22 23. Cox admits that Paragraph 23 purports to quote a Residential Customer
23 Service Agreement, which document speaks for itself and is the best evidence of its
24 contents. Cox denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 23.

25 24. Cox admits that Cox Communications, CoxCom, and Cox California
26 share a principal place of business at 6205 Peachtree Dunwoody Road, Atlanta,
27 Georgia 30328. Cox denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 24.

28 25. Cox denies the allegations of Paragraph 25.

1 26. Cox admits for purposes of this action that this Court has personal
2 jurisdiction over Cox, and venue is proper in this Judicial District.

PRESUIT DISCUSSIONS

4 27. Cox denies that the intended recipient received the communication that
5 Plaintiff purports to have sent by physical means to Cox on August 9, 2022. Cox
6 denies that the intended recipient received the communications that Plaintiff purports
7 to have sent by physical means to Cox on December 23, 2022. Cox admits that a
8 communication was sent by electronic means on January 2, 2023. Cox admits that it
9 has not responded to the August 9, 2022, December 23, 2022, or January 2, 2023,
10 communications. Cox denies the remainder of the allegations in Paragraph 27.

ENTROPIC'S LEGACY AS AN INNOVATOR

12 28. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
13 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 28, and therefore denies them.

14 29. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
15 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 29, and therefore denies them.

16 30. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
17 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 30, and therefore denies them.

18 31. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
19 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 31, and therefore denies them.

32. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 32, and therefore denies them.

MOCA® AND THE MOCA® STANDARDS

25 34. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
26 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 34, and therefore denies them.

27 35. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
28 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 35, and therefore denies them.

1 36. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
2 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 36, and therefore denies them.

3 37. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
4 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 37, and therefore denies them.

5 38. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
6 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 38, and therefore denies them.

7 39. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
8 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 39, and therefore denies them.

9 40. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
10 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 40, and therefore denies them.

11 41. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
12 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 41, and therefore denies them.

13 42. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
14 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 42, and therefore denies them.

15 43. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
16 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 43, and therefore denies them.

17 44. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
18 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 44, and therefore denies them.

19 45. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
20 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 45, and therefore denies them.

21 46. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
22 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 46, and therefore denies them.

23 47. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
24 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 47, and therefore denies them.

25 48. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
26 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 48, and therefore denies them.

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1 **THE ACCUSED MOCA INSTRUMENTALITIES AND**
2 **ACCUSED SERVICES**

3 49. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
4 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 49, and therefore denies them.

5 50. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
6 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 50, and therefore denies them.

7 51. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
8 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 51, and therefore denies them.

9 52. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
10 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 52, and therefore denies them.

11 53. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
12 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 53, and therefore denies them.

13 54. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
14 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 54, and therefore denies them.

15 55. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
16 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 55, and therefore denies them.

17 56. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
18 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 56, and therefore denies them.

19 57. Cox admits that Paragraph 57 purports to cite from a document cited in
20 Paragraph 59, which document speaks for itself and is the best evidence of its
21 contents. Cox denies the remaining allegations of Paragraph 57.

22 58. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
23 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 58, and therefore denies them.

24 59. Cox admits that the document cited at Paragraph 59 speaks for itself and
25 is the best evidence of its contents. Cox denies the remaining allegations of Paragraph
26 59.

27 60. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
28 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 60, and therefore denies them.

61. Cox admits that Paragraph 61 purports to quote a document, which speaks for itself and is the best evidence as to its contents. Cox denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 61.

62. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 62, and therefore denies them.

63. Cox admits it was aware of MoCA at least as early as its involvement with the MoCA alliance. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of Paragraph 63, and therefore denies them.

64. Cox denies the allegations in Paragraph 64.

65. Cox admits that one or more of its affiliates was a member of the Board of the MoCA Alliance. Cox denies the remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 65.

66. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 66.

67. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 67.

68. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 68.

69. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 69.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

70. Cox admits that Plaintiff purports to state a claim for patent infringement under the patent laws of the United States, but denies that Plaintiff is entitled to any relief for such claim. Cox denies all remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 70.

71. Cox admits that venue is proper in this Court for purposes of this action and admits that it has transacted business in this District for purposes of this action. Cox denies that it has committed any act of patent infringement allegedly described in the Complaint. Cox denies any remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 71.

72. Cox denies that this Court has general personal jurisdiction over Cox. Cox admits that certain Cox entities provide cable television, internet, and phone

1 services to businesses and residents in California. Cox denies all remaining
2 allegations contained in Paragraph 72.

3 73. Cox admits the presence of a Cox facility at 27121 Towne Centre Drive,
4 Foothill Ranch, California 92610. Cox denies all remaining allegations contained in
5 Paragraph 73.

6 74. Cox admits for purposes of this action that this Court has personal
7 jurisdiction over Cox. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 74. Cox
8 denies all remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 74.

9 75. Cox admits that it has provided certain telecommunications services in
10 portions of the United States and that Cox operates and maintains a network,
11 involving various Cox branded products and services, although Cox denies that any
12 of its services infringe any Asserted Patents. Cox admits that subscribers to certain of
13 Cox's services receive either receivers or set top boxes within this District. Cox denies
14 all remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 75.

15 76. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 76.

16 77. Cox admits that it operates one or more facilities or locations in this
17 District, and that Paragraph 77 appears to summarize information available from
18 Cox's website, which speaks for itself and is the best evidence of its contents. Cox
19 denies the remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 77.

20 78. Cox admits that Paragraph 78 purports to reference storefronts listed in
21 Cox's website, which speaks for itself and is the best evidence of its contents. Cox
22 denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 78.

23 79. Cox admits that certain Cox entities own and/or lease certain premises
24 where Cox stores are located. Cox denies the remaining allegations of Paragraph 79.

25 80. Cox admits that certain Cox entities employ persons at Cox stores
26 located within this District. Cox denies the remaining allegations of Paragraph 80.

27 81. Cox admits that it has engaged in business at physical places within this
28 District. Cox denies all remaining allegations of Paragraph 81.

82. Cox admits that certain Cox entities employ and/or contract with persons to install, service, repair, and/or replace equipment, as appropriate, in this District. Cox denies all remaining allegations of Paragraph 82.

83. Cox admits that stores or service centers owned or operated by Cox contain equipment by which services provided by Cox can be delivered. Cox denies the remaining allegations of Paragraph 83.

84. Cox admits that Paragraph 84 purports to summarize and/or quote portions of a Cox Communications website, which document speaks for itself and is the best evidence of its contents. Cox denies the remaining allegations of Paragraph 84.

85. Cox admits that it has provided certain services and products in this District and in portions of the United States, although Cox denies that any of its services or products infringe any Asserted Patents. Cox denies the remaining allegations of Paragraph 85.

86. Cox admits that it will not contest that venue is proper in this Court for purposes of this action. Cox denies all remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 86.

87. Cox admits that it has continued to conduct business in this District for purposes of this action. Cox denies all remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 87.

COUNT I

(Infringement of the '518 Patent)

88. Paragraphs 1–87 of Cox’s Answer are incorporated by reference as if set forth herein.

89. Cox admits that the face of the '518 Patent states that it issued on November 13, 2007, from an application filed December 18, 2002, and is related to an application filed August 29, 2002, and a provisional application filed August 30, 2001. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 89.

1 90. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
2 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 90, and therefore denies them.

3 91. Cox admits that the title of the '518 Patent is "Broadband Network for
4 Coaxial Cable Using Multi-Carrier Modulation." Cox admits that the abstract of the
5 '518 Patent states that "Probe messages are sent between devices to characterize the
6 communication channel and determine optimum bit loading." Cox admits that the
7 '518 Patent has 4 claims, of which claims 1 and 4 are independent. Cox admits that
8 Exhibit A to the Complaint purports to be a true and accurate copy of the '518 Patent.
9 Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 91.

10 92. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 92.

11 93. Cox denies that the '518 Patent is valid and enforceable. Cox admits that
12 by its issuance, the '518 Patent is presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282. Cox denies
13 any remaining allegations in Paragraph 93.

14 94. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 94.

15 95. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 95.

16 96. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 96.

17 97. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 97.

18 98. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 98.

19 99. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 99.

20 100. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
21 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 100, and therefore denies them.

22 101. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 101.

23 102. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 102.

24 103. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 103.

25 104. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 104.

26 105. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 105.

27 106. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 106.

107. Cox admits that, if the '518 Patent issued as of November 13, 2007, then the '518 Patent issued either while or before Cox was a member of MoCA.

108. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 108.

109. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 109.

110. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 110.

111. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 111.

112. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 112.

113. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 113.

114. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 114.

115. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 115.

116. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 116.

117. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 117.

118. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 118.

119. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 119.

120. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 120.

121. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to

raph 121, and

COUNT II

(Infringement of the '249 Patent)

123. Cox admits that the face of the '249 Patent states that it issued on September 22, 2009, from an application filed July 21, 2001, and is related to a provisional application filed May 4, 2001. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 123.

124. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 124, and therefore denies them.

125. Cox admits that column 3, lines 11-22 of the '249 Patent state that:

2 The present invention uses a frequency selective network interface
3 device placed at the building point of entry (POE) to reflect upstream
4 signals transmitted by terminal devices back into the building
5 distribution whereby the signals may be received by other terminal
6 devices. By reflecting upstream signals back into the building as
7 downstream signals, the network interface device provides a path for
terminal devices to transmit to and receive from other terminal
devices. This overcomes the problem of port-to-port isolation in the
signal splitter/combiners. A bidirectional signal distribution net work
is create from existing building wiring intended only for headend to
terminal device communication.

8 Cox admits that the '249 Patent has 17 claims, of which claims 1, 5, and 10 are
9 independent. Cox admits that Exhibit C to the Complaint purports to be a true and
10 accurate copy of the '249 Patent. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph
11 125.

12 126. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 126.

13 127. Cox denies that the '249 Patent is valid and enforceable. Cox admits that
14 by its issuance, the '249 Patent is presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282. Cox denies
15 any remaining allegations in Paragraph 127.

16 128. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 128.

17 129. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 129.

18 130. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 130.

19 131. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 131.

20 132. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 132.

21 133. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 133.

22 134. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
23 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 134, and therefore denies them.

24 135. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 135.

25 136. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 136.

26 137. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 137.

27 138. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 138.

28 139. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 139.

140. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 140.

141. Cox admits that, if the '249 Patent issued as of September 22, 2009, then the '249 Patent issued either while or before Cox was a member of MoCA.

142. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 142.

143. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 143.

144. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 144.

145. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 145.

146. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 146.

147. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 147.

148. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 148.

149. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 149.

150. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 150.

151. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 151.

152. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 152.

153. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 153.

154. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 154.
155. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 154, and therefore denies them.

COUNT III

(Infringement of the '759 Patent)

156. Paragraphs 1–155 of Cox's Answer are incorporated by reference as if set forth herein.

157. Cox admits that the face of the '759 Patent states that it issued on February 15, 2011, from an application filed July 12, 2004, and is related to an application filed August 29, 2002, and a provisional application filed August 30, 2001. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 157.

158. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 158, and therefore denies them.

1 159. Cox admits that the abstract of the '759 Patent states that “[a] broadband
2 cable network (“BCN”) for determining a common bit-loading modulation scheme
3 for communicating between a plurality of nodes in the BCN is disclosed.” Cox admits
4 that claims 1-7, 14, and 20-22 of the '759 Patent are independent claims. Cox admits
5 that Exhibit E to the Complaint purports to be a true and accurate copy of the '759
6 Patent. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 159.

7 160. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 160.

8 161. Cox denies that the '759 Patent is valid and enforceable. Cox admits that
9 by its issuance, the '759 Patent is presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282. Cox denies
10 any remaining allegations in Paragraph 161.

11 162. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 162.

12 163. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 163.

13 164. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 164.

14 165. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 165.

15 166. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 166.

16 167. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 167.

17 168. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
18 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 168, and therefore denies them.

19 169. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 169.

20 170. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 170.

21 171. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 171.

22 172. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 172.

23 173. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 173.

24 174. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 174.

25 175. Cox admits that, if the '759 Patent issued as of February 15, 2011, then
26 the '759 Patent issued either while or before Cox was a member of MoCA.

27 176. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 176.

28 177. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 177.

178. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 178.
179. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 179.
180. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 180.
181. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 181.
182. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 182.
183. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 183.
184. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 184.
185. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 185.
186. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 186.
187. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 187.
188. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 188.
189. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to truth of the allegations of Paragraph 189, and therefore denies them.

COUNT IV

(Infringement of the '802 Patent)

190. Paragraphs 1–189 of Cox’s Answer are incorporated by reference as if set forth herein.

191. Cox admits that the face of the '802 Patent states that it issued on December 27, 2011, from an application filed December 2, 2005, and is related to a provisional application filed December 2, 2004. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 191.

192. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 192, and therefore denies them.

193. Cox admits that column 4, lines 7-24 of the '802 Patent states that:

A Broadband Coaxial Network (BCN) network formed by a plurality of common coaxial network elements that may include passive splitters and coaxial network nodes where a signal is transmitted from a first BCN modem to one or more other BCN modems with the signal having multiple paths paused by reflected signals from the splitters and coaxial network elements. A Network Controller (NC) BCN modem is established by the activation of the first BCN modem or

when there are multiple devices through a selection process. The other BCN modems in the network then communicate with the NC to be admitted to the network and when attempting to access the network and request transmission opportunities to any other node in the network. Each BCN modem communicates with the other BCN modems in the network and establishes the best modulation and other transmission parameters that is optimized and periodically adapted to the channel between each pair of BCN modems.

Cox admits that the '802 Patent has four claims, all of which are independent. Cox admits that Exhibit G to the Complaint purports to be a true and accurate copy of the '802 Patent. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 193.

194. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 194.

195. Cox denies that the '802 Patent is valid and enforceable. Cox admits that by its issuance, the '802 Patent is presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282. Cox denies any remaining allegations in Paragraph 195.

196. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 196.

197. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 197.

198. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 198.

199. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 199.

200. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 200.

201. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 201.

202. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 202, and therefore denies them.

203. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 203.

204. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 204.

205. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 205.

206. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 206.

207. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 207.

208. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 208.

209. Cox admits that, if the '802 Patent issued as of December 27, 2011, then the '802 Patent issued either while or before Cox was a member of MoCA.

210. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 210.

211. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 211.
212. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 212.
213. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 213.
214. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 214.
215. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 215.
216. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 216.
217. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 217.
218. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 218.
219. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 219.
220. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 220.
221. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 221.
222. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 222.
223. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 223, and therefore denies them.

COUNT V

(Infringement of the '450 Patent)

224. Paragraphs 1–223 of Cox's Answer are incorporated by reference as if set forth herein.

225. Cox admits that the face of the '450 Patent states that it issued on January 14, 2014, from an application filed September 19, 2005, and is related to a provisional application filed December 2, 2004. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 225.

226. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 226, and therefore denies them.

227. Cox admits that column 4, lines 12–28 of the '450 Patent states that:

A Broadband Coaxial Network (BCN) network formed by a plurality of common coaxial network elements that may include passive splitters and coaxial network nodes where a signal is transmitted from a first BCN modem to one or more other BCN modems with the signal having multiple paths caused by reflected signals from the splitters

1 and coaxial network elements. A Network Controller (NC) BCN
2 modem is established by the activation of the first BCN modem or
3 when there are multiple devices through a selection process. The other
4 BCN modems in the network then communicate with the NC to be
5 admitted to the network and when attempting to access the network
and request transmission opportunities to any other node in the
network. Each BCN modem communicates with the other BCN
modems in the network and establishes the best modulation and other
transmission parameters that is optimized and periodically adapted to
the channel between each pair of BCN modems.

6 Cox admits that the '450 Patent has 38 claims, of which, claims 1, 8, 27, 29, and 34
7 are independent. Cox admits that Exhibit I to the Complaint purports to be a true and
8 accurate copy of the '450 Patent. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph
9 227.

10 228. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 228.

11 229. Cox denies that the '450 Patent is valid and enforceable. Cox admits that
12 by its issuance, the '450 Patent is presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282. Cox denies
13 any remaining allegations in Paragraph 229.

14 230. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 230.

15 231. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 231.

16 232. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 232.

17 233. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 233.

18 234. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 234.

19 235. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 235.

20 236. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
21 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 236, and therefore denies them.

22 237. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 237.

23 238. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 238.

24 239. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 239.

25 240. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 240.

26 241. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 241.

27 242. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 242.

243. Cox admits that, if the '450 Patent issued as of January 14, 2014, then the '450 Patent issued either while or before Cox was a member of MoCA.

244. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 244.

245. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 245.

246. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 246.

247. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 247.

248. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 248.

249. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 249.

250. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 250.

251. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 251.

252. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 252.

253. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 253.

254. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 254.

255. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 255.

256. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 256.

257. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to f

the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 257, and therefore denies them.

COUNT VI

(Infringement of the '7,566 Patent)

258. Paragraphs 1–257 of Cox's Answer are incorporated by reference as if set forth herein.

259. Cox admits that the face of the '7,566 Patent states that it issued on April 9, 2019, from an application filed February 7, 2017, and is related to an application filed September 19, 2005 and a provisional application filed December 2, 2004. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 259.

260. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 260, and therefore denies them.

261. Cox admits that column 4, lines 23–39 of the '7,566 Patent COX'S DEFENDANTS AMENDED ANSWER, AND DEFENSES AND COUNTERCLAIMS TO COMPLAINT AND FIRST AMENDED COUNTERCLAIMS CASE NO. 2:23-CV-010437-JWH-KES

1 A Broadband Coaxial Network (BCN) network formed by a plurality
2 of common coaxial network elements that may include passive
3 splitters and coaxial network nodes where a signal is transmitted from
4 a first BCN modem to one or more other BCN modems with the signal
5 having multiple paths caused by reflected signals from the splitters
6 and coaxial network elements. A Network Controller (NC) BCN
7 modem is established by the activation of the first BCN modem or
8 when there are multiple devices through a selection process. The other
9 BCN modems in the network then communicate with the NC to be
10 admitted to the network and when attempting to access the network
11 and request transmission opportunities to any other node in the
12 network. Each BCN modem communicates with the other BCN
13 modems in the network and establishes the best modulation and other
14 transmission parameters that is optimized and periodically adapted to
15 the channel between each pair of BCN modems.

16 Cox admits that the '7,566 Patent has 20 claims, of which, claims 1, 11, and 19 are
17 independent. Cox admits that Exhibit K to the Complaint purports to be a true and
18 accurate copy of the '7,566 Patent. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph
19 261.

20 262. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 262.

21 263. Cox denies that the '7,566 Patent is valid and enforceable. Cox admits
22 that by its issuance, the '7,566 Patent is presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282. Cox
23 denies any remaining allegations in Paragraph 263.

24 264. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 264.

25 265. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 265.

26 266. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 266.

27 267. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 267.

28 268. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 268.

29 269. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 269.

30 270. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
31 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 270, and therefore denies them.

32 271. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 271.

33 272. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 272.

34 273. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 273.

35 274. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 274.

275. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 275.
276. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 276.
277. Cox admits that, if the '7,566 Patent issued as of April 9, 2019, then the '7,566 Patent issued either while or before Cox was a member of MoCA.
 278. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 278.
 279. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 279.
 280. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 280.
 281. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 281.
 282. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 282.
 283. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 283.
 284. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 284.
 285. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 285.
 286. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 286.
 287. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 287.
 288. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 288.
 289. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 289.
 290. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 290.
 291. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 257, and therefore denies them.

COUNT VII

(Infringement of the '539 Patent)

292. Paragraphs 1–291 of Cox's Answer are incorporated by reference as if set forth herein.

293. Cox admits that the face of the '539 Patent states that it issued on December 31, 2013, from an application filed September 29, 2005, and is related to a provisional application filed December 2, 2004. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 293.

1 294. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
2 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 294, and therefore denies them.

3 295. Cox admits that column 4, lines 37–48 of the '539 Patent states that:

4 A transmitter (“PHY Transmitter”) for communicating between a
5 plurality of nodes in a multi-media network communication system
6 (“MNCS”) utilizing a broadband cable network (“BCN”) operating at
7 the physical layer (Layer 1) within the ISO/OSI Network Model (or
8 the Link layer of the TCP/IP Network Model) is disclosed. The PHY
9 Transmitter provides the interface to the coaxial cable within the
BCN, and performs all of the necessary RF, analog and digital
processing required for transmitting MAC messages on the coaxial
communications channel. The PHY Transmitter enables direct node
to node communications over the coaxial channel within the BCN.

10 Cox admits that the '539 Patent has seven claims, of which, claim 1 is independent.

11 Cox admits that Exhibit M to the Complaint purports to be a true and accurate copy
12 of the '539 Patent. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 295.

13 296. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 296.

14 297. Cox denies that the '539 Patent is valid and enforceable. Cox admits that
15 by its issuance, the '539 Patent is presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282. Cox denies
16 any remaining allegations in Paragraph 297.

17 298. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 298.

18 299. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 299.

19 300. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 300.

20 301. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 301.

21 302. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 302.

22 303. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 303.

23 304. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
24 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 304, and therefore denies them.

25 305. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 305.

26 306. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 306.

27 307. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 307.

28 308. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 308.

309. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 309.
310. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 310.
311. Cox admits that, if the '539 Patent issued as of December 31, 2013, then the '539 Patent issued either while or before Cox was a member of MoCA.
 312. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 312.
 313. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 313.
 314. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 314.
 315. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 315.
 316. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 316.
 317. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 317.
 318. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 318.
 319. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 319.
 320. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 320.
 321. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 321.
 322. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 322.
 323. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 323.
 324. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 324.
 325. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 325, and therefore denies them.

COUNT VIII

(Infringement of the '213 Patent)

326. Paragraphs 1–325 of Cox's Answer are incorporated by reference as if set forth herein.

327. Cox admits that the face of the '213 Patent states that it issued on December 5, 2017, from an application filed February 6, 2008, and is related to a provisional application filed February 6, 2007. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 327.

1 328. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
2 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 328, and therefore denies them.

3 329. Cox admits that column 3, lines 46–53 of the '213 Patent states that:

4 The embodiments relate in general to an apparatus, system, method,
5 and architecture to support a low-level messaging framework in a
6 network. Some embodiments facilitate Layer 2 messaging to enable
7 low-cost and high-speed management of resources within the network
in order to secure the capability to distribute multimedia data (such as
video/audio, games, images, generic data, and interactive services)
within existing in-home networks.

8 Cox admits that the '213 Patent has seven claims, of which, claims 1, 13, and 23 are
9 independent. Cox admits that Exhibit O to the Complaint purports to be a true and
10 accurate copy of the '213 Patent. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph
11 329.

12 330. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 330.

13 331. Cox denies that the '213 Patent is valid and enforceable. Cox admits that
14 by its issuance, the '213 Patent is presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282. Cox denies
15 any remaining allegations in Paragraph 331.

16 332. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 332.

17 333. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 333.

18 334. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 334.

19 335. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 335.

20 336. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 336.

21 337. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 337.

22 338. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
23 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 338, and therefore denies them.

24 339. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 339.

25 340. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 340.

26 341. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 341.

27 342. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 342.

28 343. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 343.

344. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 344.

345. Cox admits that, if the '213 Patent issued as of December 5, 2017, then the '213 Patent issued either while or before Cox was a member of MoCA.

346. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 346.

347. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 347.

348. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 348.

349. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 349.

350. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 350.

351. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 351.

352. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 352.

353. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 353.

354. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 354.

355. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 355.

356. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 356.

357. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 357.

^{358.} Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 358.

359. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 359, and therefore denies them.

COUNT IX

(Infringement of the '422 Patent)

360. Paragraphs 1–359 of Cox's Answer are incorporated by reference as if set forth herein.

361. Cox admits that the face of the '422 Patent states that it issued on October 1, 2019, from an application filed December 5, 2017, and is related to a provisional application filed February 6, 2007. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 361.

362. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 362, and therefore denies them.

1 363. Cox admits that column 3, lines 53–60 of the '422 Patent states that:

2 The embodiments relate in general to an apparatus, system, method,
3 and architecture to support a low-level messaging framework in a
4 network. Some embodiments facilitate Layer 2 messaging to enable
5 low-cost and high-speed management of resources within the network
6 in order to secure the capability to distribute multimedia data (such as
7 video/audio, games, images, generic data, and interactive services)
8 within existing in-home networks.

9 Cox admits that the '422 Patent has 20 claims, of which, claims 1, 5, and 12–17 are
10 independent. Cox admits that Exhibit Q to the Complaint purports to be a true and
11 accurate copy of the '422 Patent. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph
12 363.

13 364. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 364.

14 365. Cox denies that the '422 Patent is valid and enforceable. Cox admits that
15 by its issuance, the '422 Patent is presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282. Cox denies
16 any remaining allegations in Paragraph 365.

17 366. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 366.

18 367. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 367.

19 368. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 368.

20 369. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 369.

21 370. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 370.

22 371. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 371.

23 372. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
24 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 372, and therefore denies them.

25 373. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 373.

26 374. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 374.

27 375. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 375.

28 376. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 376.

29 377. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 377.

30 378. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 378.

379. Cox admits that, if the '422 Patent issued as of October 1, 2019, then the '422 Patent issued either while or before Cox was a member of MoCA.

380. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 380.

381. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 381.

382. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 382.

383. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 383.

384. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 384.

385. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 385.

386. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 386.

387. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 387.

388. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 388.

389. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 389.

390. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 390.

391. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 391.

392. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 392.

393. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to f

the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 393, and therefore denies them.

COUNT X

(Infringement of the '910 Patent)

394. Paragraphs 1–393 of Cox's Answer are incorporated by reference as if set forth herein.

395. Cox admits that the face of the '910 Patent states that it issued on July 24, 2012, from an application filed May 9, 2008, and is related to a provisional application filed May 9, 2007. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 395.

396. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 396, and therefore denies them.

397. Cox admits that column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 3 of the '910 Patent states that:

1 One embodiment is a network in which a transmitting node aggregates
2 packets that are directed to a common destination node. The
transmitted packet overhead of the network can then be reduced by
eliminating interframe gaps, preamble information, and extra headers.
3 Cox admits that the '910 Patent has 3 claims, all of which are independent. Cox admits
4 that Exhibit S to the Complaint purports to be a true and accurate copy of the '910
5 Patent. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph 397.

6 398. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 398.

7 399. Cox denies that the '910 Patent is valid and enforceable. Cox admits that
8 by its issuance, the '910 Patent is presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282. Cox denies
9 any remaining allegations in Paragraph 399.

10 400. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 400.

11 401. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 401.

12 402. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 402.

13 403. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 403.

14 404. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 404.

15 405. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 405.

16 406. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
17 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 406, and therefore denies them.

18 407. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 407.

19 408. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 408.

20 409. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 409.

21 410. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 410.

22 411. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 411.

23 412. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 412.

24 413. Cox admits that, if the '910 Patent issued as of July 24, 2012, then the
25 '910 Patent issued either while or before Cox was a member of MoCA.

26 414. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 414.

27 415. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 415.

28 416. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 416.

- 1 417. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 417.
- 2 418. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 418.
- 3 419. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 419.
- 4 420. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 420.
- 5 421. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 421.
- 6 422. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 422.
- 7 423. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 423.
- 8 424. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 424.
- 9 425. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 425.
- 10 426. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 426.
- 11 427. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
- 12 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 427, and therefore denies them.

COUNT XI

(Infringement of the '0,566 Patent)

15 428. Paragraphs 1–427 of Cox’s Answer are incorporated by reference as if
16 set forth herein.

17 429. Cox admits that the face of the '0,566 Patent states that it issued on
18 November 27, 2012, from an application filed October 15, 2009, and is related to a
19 provisional application filed October 16, 2008. Cox denies all remaining allegations
20 in Paragraph 429.

21 430. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
22 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 430, and therefore denies them.

431. Cox admits that the abstract of the '0,566 Patent states that:

24 Systems and methods are provided that allow multiple transmitting
25 network devices to transmit under an orthogonal frequency divisional
multiple access (OFDMA) mode to a receiving network device.

26 Cox admits that the '0,566 Patent has 18 claims, of which, claims 1, 7, 13, and 16 are
27 independent. Cox admits that Exhibit U to the Complaint purports to be a true and

1 accurate copy of the '0,566 Patent. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph
2 431.

3 432. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 432.

4 433. Cox denies that the '0,566 Patent is valid and enforceable. Cox admits
5 that by its issuance, the '0,566 Patent is presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282. Cox
6 denies any remaining allegations in Paragraph 433.

7 434. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 434.

8 435. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 435.

9 436. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 436.

10 437. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 437.

11 438. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 438.

12 439. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 439.

13 440. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
14 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 440, and therefore denies them.

15 441. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 441.

16 442. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 442.

17 443. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 443.

18 444. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 444.

19 445. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 445.

20 446. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 446.

21 447. Cox admits that, if the '0,566 Patent issued as of November 27, 2012,
22 then the '0,566 Patent issued either while or before Cox was a member of MoCA.

23 448. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 448.

24 449. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 449.

25 450. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 450.

26 451. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 451.

27 452. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 452.

28 453. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 453.

454. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 454.

455. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 455.

456. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 456.

457. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 457.

458. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 458.

459. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 459.

460. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 460.

461. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to f

truth of the allegations of Paragraph 461, and therefore denies them.

COUNT XII

Page 16

(Infringement of the '601 Patent)

462. Paragraphs 1-461 of Cox's Answer are incorporated by reference as if set forth herein.

463. Cox admits that the face of the '681 Patent states that it issued on January 013, from an application filed October 15, 2009, and is related to a provisional application filed October 16, 2008. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph

464. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to truth of the allegations of Paragraph 464, and therefore denies them.

465. Cox admits that the abstract of the '681 Patent states that:

Various embodiments of the disclosure provide ranging to improve local clock time synchronization.

admits that the '681 Patent has 40 claims, of which, claims 1, 11, 21, and 31 are dependent. Cox admits that Exhibit W to the Complaint purports to be a true and accurate copy of the '681 Patent. Cox denies all remaining allegations in Paragraph

466. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 466.

1 467. Cox denies that the '681 Patent is valid and enforceable. Cox admits that
2 by its issuance, the '681 Patent is presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282. Cox denies
3 any remaining allegations in Paragraph 467.

4 468. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 468.

5 469. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 469.

6 470. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 470.

7 471. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 471.

8 472. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 472.

9 473. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 473.

10 474. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to
11 the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 474, and therefore denies them.

12 475. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 475.

13 476. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 476.

14 477. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 477.

15 478. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 478.

16 479. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 479.

17 480. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 480.

18 481. Cox admits that, if the '681 Patent issued as of January 29, 2013, then
19 the '681 Patent issued either while or before Cox was a member of MoCA.

20 482. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 482.

21 483. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 483.

22 484. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 484.

23 485. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 485.

24 486. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 486.

25 487. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 487.

26 488. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 488.

27 489. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 489.

28 490. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 490.

491. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 491.
492. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 492.
493. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 493.
494. Cox denies the allegations contained in Paragraph 494.
495. Cox is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 495, and therefore denies them.

RESPONSE TO PLAINTIFF'S JURY DEMAND

496. Cox admits that Entropic demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by right, and a response is not required.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

497. Cox denies that Entropic is entitled to any relief, including, but not limited to, any relief sought in the Complaint. To the extent that Entropic's Prayer for Relief contains any factual allegations, Cox denies them.

DEFENSES

498. Cox incorporates herein by reference the admissions, allegations, and denials contained in its Answer above as if fully set forth herein. Without assuming any burden that it would not otherwise bear and without reducing Entropic's burden on any of the claims in the Complaint, Cox states the following defenses to the claims in the Complaint. Cox reserves the right to amend its affirmative defenses and to add additional affirmative defenses, including, but not limited to, any defenses revealed during discovery.

First Defense

(Failure to State a Claim)

499. Plaintiff's Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted and/or fails to plead factual allegations with sufficiency and particularity required to state a plausible claim.

Second Defense

(Non-Infringement)

500. Cox does not infringe and has not infringed, directly or indirectly, any valid and enforceable claim of U.S. Patent Nos. 7,295,518; 7,594,249; 7,889,759; 8,085,802; 9,838,213; 10,432,422; 8,631,450; 8,621,539; 8,320,566; 10,257,566; 8,228,910; and 8,363,681 (collectively, the “Asserted Patents”).

Third Defense

(Invalidity)

501. The claims of the Asserted Patents are invalid for failure to comply with one or more of the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, and 112.

Fourth Defense

(Prosecution Estoppel)

502. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, under the doctrine of prosecution estoppel, by admissions, representations, statements, or actions taken during the prosecution of the patent applications that ultimately issued as the Asserted Patents, and/or by representations or actions taken during post-grant proceedings before the USPTO involving the Asserted Patents.

Fifth Defense

(Equitable Doctrines)

503. Plaintiff's claims for relief are barred in whole or in part by the equitable doctrines of prosecution laches, unclean hands, estoppel, *in pari delicto*, waiver, acquiescence, and/or other equitable doctrines.

Sixth Defense

(Release, License, or Exhaustion)

504. Plaintiff's claims for relief against Cox are barred in whole or in part by release, license, or exhaustion, express or implied, and/or restrictions on double recovery. Plaintiff's claims for relief against Cox are barred in whole or in part to the

1 extent that Plaintiff and/or its predecessors in interest granted rights in the Asserted
2 Patents to Cox, Cox's affiliates, and/or Cox's vendors and/or business partners.

3 **Seventh Defense**

4 **(Limitations of Remedies)**

5 505. Plaintiff's claims for relief are barred in whole or in part by the
6 provisions of 35 U.S.C. §§ 286 and/or 288.

7 **Eighth Defense**

8 **(Necessary Parties)**

9 506. There are additional and necessary parties that must be joined in this
10 action, including to the extent that Plaintiff lacks all right, title, and interest in the
11 Asserted Patents.

12 **Ninth Defense**

13 **(Not an Exceptional Case)**

14 507. Cox has engaged in good faith in all activities accused of infringement
15 in Plaintiff's Complaint, thereby precluding Plaintiff, even if it prevails, from
16 recovering attorney fees and/or costs under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

17 **Tenth Defense**

18 **(No Enhanced Damages)**

19 508. Plaintiff is not entitled to enhanced damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284, at
20 least because Plaintiff has failed to show, and cannot show, that any infringement has
21 been willful and/or egregious because Cox has not engaged in any conduct that meets
22 the applicable standard for willful infringement.

23 **Eleventh Defense**

24 **(Lack of Standing)**

25 509. Plaintiff lacks standing to bring, or maintain, this lawsuit in connection
26 with the Asserted Patents, including to the extent that Plaintiff did not, or does not,
27 hold sufficient exclusionary rights under, or all substantial rights, title, and interest to,
28 any of the Asserted Patents.

Twelfth Defense

(Failure to Mark)

510. To the extent that Plaintiff, its alleged predecessors in interest to the Asserted Patents, and any and all licensees of the Asserted Patents failed to properly mark any of their relevant products as required by 35 U.S.C. § 287 or otherwise give proper notice that Cox's actions allegedly infringed the Asserted Patents, Cox is not liable to Plaintiff for the acts alleged to have been performed before receiving actual notice that it was allegedly infringing the Asserted Patents.

Thirteenth Defense

(Failure to Comply with FRAND Terms)

511. Plaintiff is estopped or contractually barred from demanding relief that is inconsistent with its obligation to offer a license on terms that are fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory, as to any Asserted Patents that are enforceable, valid, and standard essential.

Fourteenth Defense

(Misuse)

512. Plaintiff has engaged in patent misuse that renders the Asserted Patents unenforceable. Specifically, it has engaged in activities with respect to the patents being asserted in this action in a manner that is anticompetitive and improperly broadens the scope of the right to enforce the Asserted Patents. Such actions include attempting to extend the scope of one or more of the Asserted Patents to permit Plaintiff to attempt to obtain remedies that they would otherwise not be entitled to under the applicable policies of standards organizations, such as MoCA.

Fifteenth Defense

(Waiver)

513. As to any Asserted Patents that are enforceable, valid, and standard essential, Plaintiff has waived any right to claim any recovery that is not FRAND-compliant under the policies of the applicable standards organization, such as MoCA.

Sixteenth Defense **(Additional Defenses)**

514. Cox reserves all affirmative defenses under Rule 8(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Patent Laws of the United States, and any other defenses, at law or in equity, that may not exist or in the future be available based on discovery or further factual investigation in this case.

COUNTERCLAIMS

515. This case involves assertion of one or more patents that may be owned by a party other than Plaintiff, including at least Maxlinear, Inc. and Maxlinear Communications LLC (collectively, “MaxLinear”). Independently, MaxLinear has sought to avoid encumbrances on its patents in violation of their contractual obligations and have, accordingly, breached those obligations. Plaintiff induced those breaches and is, accordingly, liable for its conduct.

516. Plaintiff has admitted, or made assertions that reasonably suggest, that the Asserted Patents contain claims essential to Multimedia over Coax Alliance (“MoCA”) standards. Cox has not accepted Plaintiff’s contentions, but to the extent Plaintiff establishes same, then Cox is entitled under the relevant MoCA IPR policies to a license offer on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions from the appropriate and correct party.

§15.517. MaxLinear, however, breached its obligations under the MoCA IPR policies and Plaintiff induced such breaches. Cox accordingly seeks relief for those and related actions.

Parties, Jurisdiction and Venue

516.518. Cox Communications, Inc. (“Cox Communications”) is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business at 6205 Peachtree Dunwoody Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30328.

1 517.519. CoxCom, LLC (“CoxCom”) is a Delaware limited liability
2 company, with a principal place of business at 6205 Peachtree Dunwoody Road,
3 Atlanta, Georgia 30328.

4 518.520. Cox Communications California, LLC (“Cox California”) is a
5 Delaware limited liability company, with a regular and established place of business
6 at 6205 Peachtree Dunwoody Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30328.

7 519.521. Counterclaim plaintiffs are Cox Communications, CoxCom, and
8 Cox California (collectively, “Cox”).

9 520.522. MaxLinear, Inc. is a Delaware corporation, with a principal place
10 of business at 5966 La Place Court Suite 100, Carlsbad, CA.

11 521.523. On April 30, 2015, Entropic Communications, Inc. merged with
12 and into Excalibur Subsidiary, LLC (a subsidiary of MaxLinear, Inc.), with the
13 surviving entity being Excalibur Subsidiary, LLC. At the same time, Excalibur
14 Subsidiary, LLC changed its name to Entropic Communications, LLC. On February
15 20, 2018, Entropic Communications, LLC then changed its name to MaxLinear
16 Communications LLC.

17 522.524. MaxLinear Communications LLC is an affiliate of MaxLinear,
18 Inc., and is a Delaware limited liability company with a principal place of business at
19 5966 LA Place Ct Ste 100, Carlsbad, CA 92008. Collectively, MaxLinear, Inc. and
20 MaxLinear Communications LLC are referred to as “MaxLinear.”

21 523.525. Entropic Communications, LLC (“Entropic” or “Plaintiff”) is the
22 Plaintiff in this action and is unaffiliated with MaxLinear. The Counterclaim
23 defendants are Entropic, MaxLinear, Inc., and MaxLinear Communications LLC.

24 524.526. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Cox’s counterclaims
25 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337 because, as set forth below, the claims are so related to
26 the claim(s) over which the Court has original jurisdiction that the claims form part
27 of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

28 Cox’s declaratory judgment counterclaim arises under Title 35 of the United States

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1 Code and the Court has subject matter jurisdiction over that claim under 28 U.S.C. §§
2 1331, 1338, 2201, and 2202.

3 525.527. Entropic filed its Complaint in this matter in this Court, thereby
4 submitting itself to this Court's personal jurisdiction.

5 526.528. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over MaxLinear
6 because it conducts systematic and regular business within the State of California by,
7 inter alia, providing digital, high-performance analog and mixed-signal integrated
8 circuits and software solutions, as well as systems-on-chip solutions used for
9 broadband, mobile and wireline infrastructure, data center, and industrial and
10 multimarket applications.

11 527.529. Upon information and belief, MaxLinear maintains a regular and
12 established place of business within this district at 50 Parker, Irvine, CA 92618.

13 528.530. Venue for these counterclaims is proper in this Court pursuant to
14 at least 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)(1) and 1391(c)(2) because Entropic filed its claims
15 against Cox in this federal judicial district.

16 **MaxLinear's Involvement in MoCAand the IPR Policy**

17 529.531. Entropic Communications Inc. ("Entropic Inc."), which Plaintiff
18 claims is the predecessor-in-interest to Plaintiff as to the Patents-in-Suit, was a
19 member of the Multimedia over Coax Alliance or "MoCA." Upon information and
20 belief, Entropic Inc. was a signatory to executed a Promoter mMemberShip
21 Aagreement of with MoCA in 2003.

22 530.532. At the time during which Entropic Inc. was developing and
23 promoting MoCA technologies, there were other, alternative technologies that the
24 market could adopt, which would be materially detrimental to Entropic Inc.'s
25 business. For example, as Entropic Inc. acknowledged in its December 31, 2014,
26 Form 10-K SEC filing,

27 With regard to Connectivity solutions, some service providers, ODMs
28 and OEMs have adopted, and others may adopt, multimedia content
delivery solutions that rely on technologies other than the MoCA
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1 standard or may choose to wait for the introduction of products and
2 technologies that serve as a replacement or substitute for, or represent
3 an improvement over, MoCA-based solutions. The alternative
4 technology solutions which compete with MoCA-based solutions
5 include Ethernet, HomePNA, HomePlug AV and Wi-Fi. It is critical
6 to our success that additional service providers, including
7 telecommunications carriers, digital broadcast satellite service
8 providers and cable operators, adopt the MoCA standard for home
9 networking and deploy MoCA solutions to their customers. If the
market for MoCA-based solutions does not continue to develop or
develops more slowly than we expect, or if we make errors in
predicting adoption and deployment rates for these solutions, our
revenues may be significantly adversely affected. Our operating
results may also be adversely affected by any delays in consumer
upgrade to HD services, delays in consumer adoption of OTT services,
or if the market for OTT services develops more slowly than we
expect.²

10 531.533. To induce the adoption of MoCA technology by industry
11 participants, including Cox, Entropic Inc. ~~ensured assured~~ MoCA members that it
12 would agree to licensing applicable patents. As Entropic Inc. acknowledged in its
13 December 31, 2014, Form 10-K SEC filing, in connection with its “membership in
14 MoCA, [it was] required to license any of our patent claims that are essential to
15 implement the MoCA specification to other MoCA members under reasonable and
16 non-discriminatory terms.”³ Further, to ensure adequate sources of supply to industry
17 adopters, Entropic Inc. also committed to licensing its competitors’ applicable patent
18 rights. Entropic Inc. thus also represented in its formal SEC filing that “[b]ecause our
19 core home networking technology is a primary component of the MoCA specification,
20 we are required to license portions of this technology to other MoCA members,
21 including other semiconductor manufacturers that may compete with us in the sale of
22 MoCA-compliant chipsets.”⁴ As detailed below, these representations turned out to
23 be false and misleading.

24
25
26 ² <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1227930/000122793015000006/entr2014123110-k.htm>

27 ³ Id.

28 ⁴ Id.

532.534. MaxLinear, Inc. joined MoCA as an associate member as of August 17, 2011.⁵ MaxLinear, Inc. acquired Entropic Communications Inc. in 2015, after which MaxLinear, Inc. became a member of the MoCA Board of Directors.⁶ MaxLinear, Inc. remains a member of the MoCA Board of Directors.⁷

533.535. Upon information and belief, MaxLinear, Inc. executed an Associate was a signatory to a membership Agreement of with MoCA in July, 2011, which agreement bound MaxLinear, Inc. to the IPR Policy and the confidentiality terms set forth in the Promoter Member Agreements executed by Entropic, Inc. and Cox Communications, Inc.

534.536. MaxLinear and Entropic Inc. have and/or continue to hold themselves out as pioneers of the MoCA standards. For example, when MaxLinear, Inc. acquired Entropic, Inc., its press release described Entropic, Inc. as having been “recognized for pioneering the MoCA® (Multimedia over Coax Alliance) home networking standard.”⁸

537. Likewise, in promoting its MoCA compliant products, MaxLinear holds itself out “[a]s one of the inventors of [the MoCA] standard.”⁹

The MoCA IPR Policy

535.538. In becoming members of MoCA and promoting the MoCA standard, MaxLinear, Inc. and Entropic, Inc. were, under the MoCA membership agreement, each subject to and bound by the MoCA Intellectual Property Rights Policy (“IPR Policy”), a form copy of which is attached as Exhibit A.¹⁰

⁵ https://mocalliance.org/news/prM_110817_MaxLinear_Signs_Up_to_MoCA.php

⁶ <https://www.globenewswire.com/en/newsrelease/>

2015/05/13/735634/7047/en/MaxLinear-Inc-Joins-MoCA-Board-of-Directors.html

⁷ <https://mocalliance.org/about/board.php>

⁸ <https://www.maxlinear.com/company/press-releases/2015/maxlinear-to-acquire-entropic-reaffirms-its-fourth>

⁹ <https://www.maxlinear.com/products/connectivity/wired/moca>

¹⁰ Rather than attach the voluminous documents consisting of the two member agreements, Cox elects to reproduce the pertinent provisions, but each of Cox and Entropic Inc.'s

1 539. The MoCA Board, in accordance with its bylaws and in replacement of
2 any previous IPR Policies as allowed via all relevant MoCA agreements, adopted the
3 IPR Policy in 2017 and Exhibit A is accordingly the version of the IPR Policy
4 applicable to these counterclaims under the parties' Member and Associate
5 Agreements and MoCA bylaws. During all relevant time periods, Cox, as well as each
6 of MaxLinear, Inc. and Entropic Inc. were, in fact, each an Alliance Party as that term
7 is defined in the IPR Policy.

8 540. Before the adoption of the IPR Policy in 2017, it was widely recognized
9 that standards setting organizations needed to have appropriate policies in place
10 concerning patents potentially applicable to adopted standards. As one study put it,
11 "to reduce the threat of patent hold-up after producers have made significant
12 investments in standardized technologies, many standards-setting organizations
13 (SSOs) require that participants holding patents essential to the SSOs' standards
14 (standard essential patents or SEPs) disclose and/or license such patents to producers
15 on terms that are either royalty-free or subject to 'fair, reasonable and non-
16 discriminatory' (FRAND) royalties."¹¹

17 _____

18 541. The IPR Policy states that it was "intended to maximize the likelihood
19 of widespread adoption of" various "specifications for the transport of digital
20 entertainment and information content over in-home coaxial environments." Exhibit
21 A, at § 1. The IPR Policy obligated MaxLinear to provide non-exclusive licenses to
22 patents containing essential patent claims on fair, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory
23 terms. That obligation applied to both "then-current" Alliance Parties under Section

24 _____
25 Promoter Member Agreements were produced in discovery. See COX-MOCA_00008612-
26 58; Entropic-CoxMoCA_004677-93. Plaintiff produced only the signature page
27 (Entropic-CoxMoCA_00746) of MaxLinear's Associate Agreement, but, on information
28 and belief, the relevant form of Associate Agreement and any applicable bylaws are
nonetheless available via the MoCA website.

¹¹ Jorge L. Contreras, Assertion of Standard Essential Patents by Non-Practicing Entities, at 50 (published in D. Daniel Sokol, Patent Assertion and Competition Policy (Cambridge University Press, 2017)) ("Contreras").

1 5.1.1 and was also broadened to allow former Alliance Parties to “request or require”
2 any Alliance Party like MaxLinear to provide the required license. Exhibit A, at §
3 5.1.1, 7.1.

4 542. By 2017 when the IPR Policy was promulgated, there had been more
5 industry experience with patent assertion entities. Only a year earlier, the Federal
6 Trade Commission had issued a landmark report and study concerning patent
7 assertion entities (“PAEs”).¹² It concluded that “Litigation PAEs” were entities that
8 “frequently relied on revenue sharing agreements to acquire patents” and
9 “overwhelmingly filed infringement lawsuits before securing licenses.” (*Id.*) Indeed,
10 these “Litigation PAEs accounted for 96 percent of all patent infringement
11 lawsuits.”¹³ After a key case study, the Commission concluded that such entities
12 behaved very differently from manufacturers – they “brought far more infringement
13 lawsuits” than manufacturers and other licensing entities and sought “lump-sum
14 payments with few restrictions, if any, whereas the reported manufacturer licenses
15 frequently included field-of-use restrictions, cross-licenses, and complicated payment
16 terms.”¹⁴

17 543. Anecdotal reports and industry experience demonstrated by 2016 that
18 standard essential patents (“SEPs”) were a particular target for non-practicing entities
19 to acquire and assert.¹⁵ One study, first reported in 2016 and published in 2017,
20 analyzed SEP assertions and determined that “NPEs were responsible for 362
21 [relevant] events (73 percent) relating to the [7] standards studied.”¹⁶

22 544. The IPR Policy included other provisions to minimize the potential for
23 patent hold-up or patent litigation by strangers to MoCA, such as non-practicing
24 patent assertion entities. MoCA was originally formed with an assumption, and

25 _____
26 ¹² See <https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/news/press-releases/2016/10/ftc-report-sheds-new-light-how-patent-assertion-entities-operate-recommends-patent-litigation>

27 ¹³ *Id.*

28 ¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ Contreras, at 50-52.

¹⁶ *Id.*, at 57.

1 contractual commitment, that technical documents would be confidential among
2 MoCA members, which would be the entities creating and holding any relevant
3 intellectual property. The IPR Policy continued those requirements, including via
4 provisions governing to whom the draft and actual standards would be promulgated,
5 as well as clauses addressing ownership of relevant intellectual property and to
6 prevent circumvention of the overall MoCA approach to IPR.

7 545. Under Section 3 of the IPR Policy, technical working groups were to
8 create “Draft Deliverables,” which generally encompassed the technical
9 specifications, tests or other work product that would be distributed to the MoCA
10 Board and Alliance Parties for review and ultimate approval as a standard. Unless an
11 Alliance Party objected in writing or otherwise withdrew, that parties’ essential patent
12 claims applicable to any ultimately approved Draft Deliverable became subject to the
13 RAND obligation in Section 5.1. MaxLinear never withdrew from MoCA or
14 otherwise provided the objection required, which thus meant that all of its patents
15 with essential patent claims were encumbered by the obligations of the IPR Policy.

16 546. Once the MoCA Board voted to approve Draft Deliverables, those
17 materials were provided to Alliance Parties. But approved Draft Deliverables were
18 not for distribution to third parties absent approval via Section 3.6, which generally
19 required MoCA Board approval “to allow for disclosure to third parties that are not
20 Alliance Parties or any of their Affiliates (‘Unrelated Parties’).” Such procedures for
21 allowing approved deliverables were necessary because of the MoCA bylaws and
22 agreement underlying treatment of confidential information. Section 5 of the MoCA
23 Membership Agreement that both Cox and Entropic Inc. were bound by, for example,
24 designated as “Confidential Information” any materials “designated in writing as
25 confidential or proprietary by the Alliance, Promoter Member, or any other Alliance
26 Member (the ‘Disclosing Party’)” via confidentiality markings and “[a]ll Alliance
27 Draft Deliverable(s), Approved Draft Deliverable or Deliverables (as such terms are

1 defined in the IPR Policy.)” MaxLinear, Inc. agreed to the same or equivalent
2 confidentiality terms via its Associate Agreement, as required in MoCA’s bylaws.

3 ————— As a result, MoCA standards were both confidential under these
4 provisions and were typically so marked. By way of example, the MoCA standards
5 that Plaintiff produced in this action and which it relies upon in its Complaint to aver
6 infringement bear a legend that says “MoCA Member Only Distribution,” and include
7 a notice on the first page that states: “This document and each element of this
8 document are the Confidential Information of ... MoCA and of the MoCA members
9 that contributed to this document. Both MoCA and/or any such MoCA members may
10 enforce such obligations of confidentiality directly.” Under Section 5 of the IPR
11 Policy, recipients were not to disclose such Confidential Information to third parties,
12 unless the Board authorized such disclosure under the procedures set out in the IPR
13 Policy. However,

14 the MoCA Board has never authorized disclosure of approved draft deliverables,
15 including MoCA standards, to third parties, including Plaintiff, who acquired patents
16 from Alliance Parties. Only Alliance Parties were privy to the actual approved draft
17 deliverables that included MoCA standards.

18 536.—

19 547. Consistent with the limited disclosure of approved Draft Deliverables,
20 the IPR Policy also included various clauses requiring Alliance Parties to hold the
21 relevant necessary patents and other intellectual property and anti-circumvention
22 clauses to enforce such requirements. First, the IPR Policy specified that “Intellectual
23 Property” referenced the intellectual property, including patents, “necessary to use,
24 make,” etc. the technologies to be implemented under the various draft and approved
25 Deliverables. Exhibit A, Definitions. Section 4.1.1 required that such Intellectual
26 Property be owned by either “the Alliance Party(ies) who developed the Intellectual
27 Property or by the Alliance Party(ies) to whom the Intellectual Property was properly

1 and legally assigned.” In all cases, however, as to any necessary patents, the IPR
2 Policy required that any such essential patents shall be owned by an “Alliance Party.”

3 537.548. Second, under Section 4.1.2, the Alliance Parties promised that
4 each would always maintain the right to grant the required licenses under the IPR
5 Policy. MaxLinear represented, warranted, and covenanted ~~to MoCA and its members~~
6 ~~that it had the power and authority to bind itself to the IPR policy, and the relevant~~
7 ~~obligations therein, and including~~ to grant patent licenses. ~~as required therein.~~
8 Exhibit A, at § 4.1.2. Under the IPR Policy, MaxLinear also “further represents and
9 warrants and agrees that it has not and will not intentionally transfer or otherwise
10 encumber its patents or patent applications that reasonably may contain or result in
11 Essential Patent Claims for the purpose of circumventing the obligation to grant
12 licenses contained in this IPR Policy.” Exhibit A, at § 4.1.2.

13 549. The IPR Policy specified that any transfer of patents with essential
14 claims to unaffiliated third parties required alliance parties like MaxLinear to ensure
15 that such transfers were made subject to the IPR Policy. That obligation required, at
16 minimum, that “any agreement for transferring or assigning ... any patent or patent
17 application that reasonably may contain or result in an Essential Patent Claim,
18 includes a provision that such transfer or assignment is subject to existing licenses
19 and obligations to license imposedon the Alliance Party by this Agreement and the
20 Alliance Bylaws” under the IPR Policy. Exhibit A, at § 5.1.2.

21 550. Thus, the IPR Policy required that MaxLinear, as an Alliance Party,
22 either own the relevant patents or retain the right to grant any licenses for essential
23 patents via multiple provisions that addressed access to the relevant confidential
24 standards, development and ownership of the relevant Intellectual Property, and
25 ongoing obligations to ensure Alliance Parties retained relevant licensing rights.

26 **MaxLinear’s Promotion of MoCA to Cox and Others**
27
28

1 551. Entropic Inc. and MaxLinear made the foregoing commitments,
2 representations and warranties in order to induce cable operators, including Cox, to
3 rely upon and adopt MoCA, rather than viable alternative technologies. Entropic Inc.
4 and MaxLinear benefitted from their representations and commitments by, among
5 other things, being able to make, offer for sale, and sell various equipment for use in
6 the cable industry that are advertised as being and/or are MoCA compliant.
7 MaxLinear, Inc. and Entropic Inc. obtained substantial revenues by representing
8 themselves as founding members and pioneers of MoCA, promoting MoCA,
9 formulating and executing the IPR Policy, as well as selling and promoting MoCA
10 compliance of its products.

11 552. Cox joined MoCA long before Plaintiff filed this lawsuit and remained
12 a member of MoCA until approximately July, 2022. For example, Cox
13 Communications, Inc. executed a promoter member agreement in 2005. At all
14 relevant times, Cox performed its obligations under the promoter member agreement
15 and the IPR Policy, including by paying its relevant membership dues and performing
16 its duties, including acting as a member of the MoCA Board, and Cox further
17 supported adoption of MoCA over other technologies the industry could have used.

18 553. MaxLinear itself benefitted from Cox's participation and support in
19 MoCA, including by having Cox help expand the market for MoCA and approve
20 standards while acting as a Board member. The benefits MaxLinear received from
21 Cox's participation in MoCA, included Cox's feedback concerning standards and
22 approval of standards, Cox's consideration and adoption of any MoCA equipment,
23 MaxLinear's ability to work with vendors of Cox on interoperability and other issues
24 critical to MaxLinear's own products, and MaxLinear's ability to market and offer to
25 sell MoCA equipment to Cox.

26 554. MoCA itself promoted the value of its unique membership agreement
27 and IPR Policy. The confidential nature of the interactions of the MoCA members as
28 well as details of the MoCA IPR policy, were valuable attributes of membership for

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1 which Cox paid substantial monies and which Cox supported with personnel and other
2 resources. Cox relied upon the IPR Policy and provisions therein in supporting and
3 participating in MoCA, voting on MoCA standards and supporting MoCA
4 deployment. For instance, Plaintiff's Complaint, at ¶57, 59, and 61 has averred that
5 Cox personnel have discussed its reliance on or use of MoCA in various press.
6 Likewise, Cox relied on MaxLinear's representations and promises that it was bound
7 by and would comply with the IPR Policy.

8 538.555. While Cox does not concede that any MoCA equipment it may
9 have purchased or deployed infringes any valid patent Plaintiff asserts, Cox did
10 expend substantial resources in deploying equipment that contains MoCA
11 components. Indeed, before Cox's membership in MoCA ceased, MaxLinear never
12 contacted Cox to indicate that Cox was somehow improperly practicing MaxLinear's
13 patents that were covered by any MoCA standards or other aspects of the Approved
14 Draft Deliverables. To the contrary, even as MaxLinear stayed silent as to any patent
15 issues, it consistently worked with Cox and its vendors, including to ensure
16 interoperability of various devices with MaxLinear's products and to promote wider
17 adoption and use of MoCA.

18 **The Improper Efforts to Transfer Free the Patents Free of Encumbrances to
19 Bring this Suit**

20 [REDACTED] Unknown to Cox, however, in 2021, each of MaxLinear, Inc. and
21 MaxLinear Communications LLC negotiated and entered into a secret "Patent
22 Purchase Agreement" with Plaintiff that [REDACTED]
23 [REDACTED]
24 [REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED]
26 [REDACTED]
27 [REDACTED]
28 [REDACTED]

1 558. [REDACTED]
2 [REDACTED]
3 [REDACTED]
4 [REDACTED]

5 539.559. Plaintiff, Entropic, asserts in its Complaint, at ¶7, that it “is the
6 owner by assignment to all right, title, and interest to the Patents-in-Suit” and “is the
7 successor-in-interest for the Patents-in-Suit.”

8 540.560. Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of the assignment agreement
9 between MaxLinear Communications LLC and Plaintiff Entropic Communications,
10 LLC executed on March 31, 2021 and filed with the U.S. Patent Office (hereafter
11 “Plaintiff’s Assignment”). Exhibit B purports to assign the Asserted Patents to
12 Entropic and is the last assignment applicable to the Asserted Patents to have been
13 filed in the U.S. Patent Office before the filing of Plaintiff’s Complaint.

14 541.561. Plaintiff is not and, since its formation, has not been, an affiliate
15 of MaxLinear or an Alliance Party under the IPR Policy. Plaintiff nonetheless knew
16 of MaxLinear’s contractual commitments to MoCA and that MaxLinear was bound
17 by the IPR Policy. Plaintiff’s knowledge is based on at least the foregoing: MaxLinear
18 publicly noted its membership in MoCA, the MoCA alliance maintained a website
19 that set forth the IPR Policy applicable to MoCA membership and, [REDACTED]

20 [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED]. Furthermore, before filing this suit,
22 Plaintiff reviewed the MoCA standards and the relevant IPR Policy, including in
23 connection with sending correspondence to Cox in 2022 claiming Plaintiff owned
24 patents essential to MoCA. Finally, Plaintiff has identified Mr. Anton Monk, an
25 inventor and former co-founder of Entropic Inc., as a witness within its control. Mr.
26 Monk was aware of the IPR Policy and MaxLinear’s commitments thereunder given
27 Mr. Monk’s officer roles at MaxLinear, participation as a MoCA Board member and

1 contributor to working groups responsible for considering, revising and implementing
2 the IPR Policy.

3 542.562. Plaintiff and MaxLinear knew that Cox was a member of MoCA
4 and knew that Cox was a beneficiary of the contractual commitments MaxLinear
5 made to MoCA. MaxLinear's obligations were directly to Cox given that the IPR
6 Policy sets forth promises MaxLinear makes to members and former members such
7 as Cox, who was also an intended beneficiary of the IPR Policy.

8 543.563. Based on the averments in Plaintiff's Complaint and if Plaintiff's
9 averments are substantiated, one or more of the Asserted Patents reasonably may
10 contain essential patent claims such that the applicable patent(s) are subject to the IPR
11 Policy. By way of example, Plaintiff's Complaint contains averments concerning the
12 relevance of MoCA to the Asserted Patents, attaches as exhibits the Asserted Patents
13 that discuss the MoCA standards, expressly identifies certain claims as essential,
14 and/or references as exhibits claim charts that compare one or more claims within the
15 Asserted Patents to the MoCA standards. See also ECF No. 1, at ¶¶ 109, 143, 177,
16 211, 245, 279, 313, 347, 381, 415, 449, 483.

17 544.564. Additionally, Plaintiff has claimed that it holds "a number of
18 patents essential to compliance with foundational aspects of the Multimedia over
19 Coax Alliance ("MoCA"), MAC/PHY Specifications ('MOCA Specifications')."¹⁷
20 Plaintiff's correspondence further included a list of patents, which list includes the
21 Asserted Patents.

22 545.565. Despite Plaintiff's current representations that the Asserted
23 Patents are essential, neither the [REDACTED] nor Plaintiff's
24 Assignment concerning the Asserted Patents does not includes "a provision that such

25 transfer or assignment is subject to existing licenses and obligations to license
26 imposed" under the IPR Policy. Exhibit B.

27
28 ¹⁷ Complaint, CA No. 2:23-cv-01049-JWH-KES, at Ex. 17.

1 546.566. Plaintiff's Assignment, in fact, purports to assign "all right, title,
2 and interest" to the Asserted Patents and to make such assignment "free and clear of
3 all liens, claims and encumbrances other than those" Plaintiff "expressly agreed in
4 writing will continue to encumber the Patent Rights after execution and delivery of
5 this Assignment of Patent Rights." Plaintiff's Assignment, however, contains no
6 express, written agreement by Plaintiff as to the continued existence of any
7 encumbrances. Likewise, the [REDACTED]
8 [REDACTED]
9 [REDACTED]

10 567. Plaintiff's Assignment and the [REDACTED]
11 [REDACTED] violates the IPR Policy and areis void.

12 568. [REDACTED]
13 [REDACTED]
14 [REDACTED]
15 [REDACTED]
16 [REDACTED]
17 [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED]
19 [REDACTED]
20 [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED]
22 [REDACTED]

23 569. Plaintiff's Complaint asserts that the improperly assigned and Asserted
24 Patents are essential to the confidential MoCA standards and attaches various charts
25 purporting to compare claims elements to those same standards. [REDACTED]

26 [REDACTED] Plaintiff obtained copies of the
27 otherwise confidential MoCA standards and has relied on those clearly marked
28 confidential material to which it should not have had access to prepare and send its

1 correspondence in 2022 to Cox and to prepare and bring this suit. See, e.g., ECF. No.
2 1-22 (Ex. V, at 16 (Page ID #:576)); ECF No. 1-24 (Ex. X, at 12 (PageID #:613)). On
3 information and belief, MaxLinear provided confidential MoCA standards and other
4 confidential MoCA information and materials to Plaintiff in breach of MaxLinear's
5 obligations.

6 570. Plaintiff induced MaxLinear's breaches of its relevant contractual
7 obligations, and the IPR Policy provisions in order to acquire the Asserted Patents
8 and to bring this suit. Plaintiff's inducing actions included: [REDACTED]
9 [REDACTED]
10 [REDACTED]
11 [REDACTED]
12 [REDACTED]
13 [REDACTED]

14 571. Plaintiff additionally did not and, despite Cox's prior request in writing,
15 has not, provided or procured any RAND-compliant offer to the relevant patents
16 consistent with the IPR Policy.

17 572. Cox invested substantial money and resources into becoming a member
18 of MoCA, yet MaxLinear and Plaintiff's actions have resulted in Cox not receiving
19 the benefits of its MoCA membership, including that any essential patents would
20 remain under the ownership of an Alliance Party, and that Cox would be able to
21 require or request an offer of a RAND license and negotiation of same from
22 MaxLinear.

23 ————— But for the breach and induced breach of the IPR Policy, Plaintiff could
24 not have asserted ownership of the relevant patents, or any entitlement to damages or
25 royalties given the relevant provisions. But for MaxLinear's contractual breaches,
26 this case would not have been filed.

27 547.573. Cox has been forced to defend, and incurred significant expense
28 in defending, an action concerning patents that, if Plaintiff's averments are correct,

COX'S DEFENDANTS AMENDED ANSWER, AND DEFENSES AND COUNTERCLAIMS TO
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1 are not owned or ownable by Plaintiff, and as to which Cox was entitled to either an
2 offer and negotiation of a RAND license from MaxLinear or is entitled to request or
3 require a RAND license from MaxLinear. Plaintiff's improper inducement has
4 prevented and precluded Cox from obtaining such benefits of the IPR Policy.

5 **Count I: Breach of Contract by MaxLinear**

6 548.574. Cox realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing
7 allegations of its counterclaims.

8 549.575. MaxLinear, and specifically, each of MaxLinear, Inc. and
9 Entropic, Inc., breached their contract with MoCA and their obligations to all present
10 and former members thereof.

11 550.576. MaxLinear has breached its contractual obligations by engaging
12 in at least the following actions: (a) breaching its contract by attempting to circumvent
13 its obligation to provide non-exclusive licenses to any patents containing essential
14 patent claims on FRAND terms; (b) breaching its agreement that it would own any
15 necessary patents; (c) breaching its representation, warranty and covenant that
16 MaxLinear would maintain the power and authority to grant patent licenses as
17 required under the IPR Policy; (d) breaching its promise not to transfer patents so as
18 to circumvent the obligation to grant licenses; (e) attempting to improperly assigning
19 the Asserted Patents free of any encumbrances, including those created by the IPR
20 Policy; and (f) executing assignment agreements that omit the provisions required
21 by the IPR Policy; and (g) breaching its confidentiality obligations by sharing
22 confidential MoCA information with Plaintiff.

23 551.577. MaxLinear, as the purported founder and pioneer of the MoCA
24 standards, had an obligation to ensure the integrity of the IPR Policy to all members.
25 MaxLinear's efforts to avoid and undercut the contractual commitments of the very
26 organization it claims to have founded concerning the very technology it claims to
27 have pioneered is, in addition, a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair
28 dealing.

1 552.578. As a result of these breaches, Cox has been injured in their
2 business or property, and has suffered and will continue to suffer damages.

3 579. Cox seeks a finding that, in view of MaxLinear's breaches, any
4 agreement purporting to assign the asserted patents is void. Further, to the extent the
5 Asserted Patents contain patent claims essential to the MoCA standard, Cox is entitled
6 to receive an appropriate license on FRAND terms from MaxLinear, and only
7 MaxLinear. Accordingly, Cox asks for equitable relief from the Court, including
8 specific performance and injunctive relief to ensure that MaxLinear complies with the
9 IPR Policy.

10 **Count II: Delaratory Declaratory Judgment that Assignments Are Void**

11 580. Cox realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations of
12 its counterclaims.

13 581. As detailed above, each of the MaxLinear entities were Alliance Parties
14 at the time of the relevant agreements by which they transferred the Asserted Patents
15 to Plaintiff. Such transfers were in violation and breach of the MoCA IPR Policy.
16 MaxLinear's breaches occurred at least because one or more claims in the transferred
17 patents "reasonably may contain ... an Essential Patent Claim" or, in light of
18 Plaintiff's averments, did contain an Essential Patent Claim and such transfers
19 violated MaxLinear's (1) promise that it would exclusively own the relevant
20 intellectual property necessary to the MoCA standards; (2) representation, warranty
21 and covenant that it would have the power and authority to bind itself to the
22 obligations of the IPR Policy; (3) promise that it "has not and will not intentionally
23 transfer" its patents "for the purpose of circumventing the obligation to grant licenses"
24 per the IPR Policy; (4) promise that "any sale, assignment or other transfer" of
25 relevant patents "shall be made subject to" the IPR Policy; and/or (5) promise to
26 include in any relevant assignment a "provision that such transfer or assignment is
27 subject to existing licenses and obligations to license imposed on the Alliance Party
28 by this Agreement and the Alliance Bylaws." See Exhibit B, § 4 and 5.

582. Plaintiff has brought suit claiming to own, through its illegal, improper and void assignments, the Asserted Patents. As a result, there is a substantial controversy of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment voiding the agreements assigning the Asserted Patents to Plaintiff.

Count III: Tortious Interference with Contract Against Entropic

553.583. Cox realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations of its counterclaims.

554.584. As discussed above, MaxLinear contractually committed to provide to Cox, as a member of MoCA, the right to request or receive a license on FRAND terms to any patent containing a patent claim essential to the MoCA standards, as well as MaxLinear's contractual promises to honor the IPR Policy.

555.585. Entropic was aware of this contract and MaxLinear's obligation. Nevertheless, Entropic induced a breach of MaxLinear's contractual obligations by inducing MaxLinear to attempt to assign various patents that Plaintiff contends are essential for Entropic to enforce and for Entropic to seek damages, despite Entropic's awareness that such patents may reasonably contain essential patent claims. Entropic further induced MaxLinear to breach its confidentiality obligations to MoCA and MoCA members and former members like Cox. As a result of Entropic's actions, MaxLinear breached its contractual obligations.

556.586. As a result of these breaches, Cox has been injured in their business or property, and has suffered and will continue to suffer damages.

Count IIIIV: Alternative Claim of Quasi-Contract for Restitution / Unjust Enrichment Against MaxLinear

557.587. Cox realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations of its counterclaims.

1 558.588. As discussed above, MaxLinear received multiple benefits from
2 participating in MoCA, including development and promotion of applicable standards
3 and interaction with Cox, other cable operators like Cox and its Cox's other suppliers.
4 MaxLinear was able, among other benefits, to develop, deploy, market, make, and
5 sell various MoCA-compliant equipment to the cable industry.

6 589. MaxLinear also received the ability to learn of draft and actual MoCA
7 specifications, the future progress of cable industry technology and the potential
8 innovations important to the cable industry. These benefits further assisted MaxLinear
9 in developing, securing and ultimately monetizing patents, including the Asserted
10 Patents. MaxLinear further was able to entice industry participants to adopt MoCA
11 over alternative technologies based on its false and misleading representations that
12 MaxLinear would retain the rights to grant licenses to applicable patents containing
13 claims essential to MoCA.

14 590. The benefits MaxLinear received were obtained as a result of its false,
15 misleading and/or mistaken representations and requests. MaxLinear made false
16 representations, including misrepresenting to the public via its securities filings that
17 any of its essential patents were encumbered by the MoCA IPR Policy. It additionally
18 misled and misrepresented to MoCA and MoCA members that any of MaxLinear's
19 essential contributions to MoCA as a standard would be available to license on RAND
20 terms from MaxLinear, who would additionally keep MoCA information
21 confidential. The [REDACTED], as well
22 as MaxLinear's conduct in breaching its obligations and affirmatively seeking to
23 divest key encumbrances, demonstrate the false and misleading nature of
24 MaxLinear's prior statements and actions.

25 559.591. These actions by MaxLinear created, at minimum, a quasi-
26 contract that MaxLinear has now breached by retaining the benefits conferred
27 unjustly.

1 560.592. MaxLinear received these benefits at Cox's expense. Cox devoted
2 substantial monetary and personnel resources to MoCA, including by working with
3 MaxLinear and other vendors of MoCA equipment. Cox understood and expected that
4 MaxLinear had committed to ensuring that Cox and other adopters of MoCA could
5 invest in, deploy, use and sell MoCA-compliant equipment free of any claim from
6 some third party relating to any of MaxLinear's relevant patents that are essential to
7 MoCA. Cox acted in reliance on MaxLinear's false, misleading and mistaken
8 representations concerning, and requests to participate in and support, MoCA. By
9 instead transferring the Asserted Patents to Plaintiff, MaxLinear has deprived Cox of
10 the benefits of its investments in MoCA, and created additional expense and
11 uncertainty for Cox and its business, while retaining benefits that it unjustly earned
12 through its false and misleading actions and statements.

13 561.593. Equity and good conscience accordingly demands that MaxLinear
14 disgorge and provide restitution of any and all monies and profits from MaxLinear's
15 unjust enrichment.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

17 || Wherefore, Cox respectfully asks this Court for the following relief:

- 1 E. That Plaintiff take nothing by reason of its Complaint;
- 2 F. That MaxLinear breached their contractual obligations and/or
- 3 was unjustly enriched such that this Court shall award Cox
- 4 appropriate damages and equitable relief;
- 5 G. That Entropic induced and intentionally interfered with
- 6 contractual relations and award Cox appropriate damages and
- 7 equitable relief;
- 8 H. That this Court declare as void any agreement attempting to
- 9 assign the Asserted Patents in violation of the IPR Policy;
- 10 H.I. That this Court find that this is an exceptional case under 35
- 11 U.S.C. § 285 and award Cox its reasonable attorneys' fees,
- 12 expenses, and costs incurred in this action; and
- 13 I.J. Any such other relief as the Court deems to be just and proper.

1 Dated: ~~October 6, 2023~~January 9, 2024 KILPATRICK TOWNSEND &
2 STOCKTON LLP

3 By: /s/ April E. Isaacson

4 KILPATRICK TOWNSEND & STOCKTON LLP

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1 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

2 Cox hereby demands a jury trial, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), as to all
3 issues that may be tried by a jury

4 Dated: January 9, 2024~~October 6, 2023~~ KILPATRICK TOWNSEND &
5 STOCKTON LLP

6 By: /s/ April E. Isaacson

7 KILPATRICK TOWNSEND & STOCKTON LLP

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